

# AUSTRIA-HUNGARY QUILTS

## Tricolor of Italy Again Flying Over Trent and Trieste

### GERMANS ON WEST OF MEUSE NOW IN FULL FLIGHT; ALL ROADS ARE FILLED WITH MEN, FLYERS SAY

American Aviators Hover Over Fleeing Enemy, Dropping Bombs on Munition Dumps and Creating Consternation by Pouring Machine Gun Fire Into Ranks of the Fleeing Men; Huns Also Said to Be in Retreat East and Southeast of Valenciennes; British Follow Up and Many Prisoners Have Been Taken.

(Undated War Lead by the Associated Press)  
Austria-Hungary is out of the war. Deserted by her last ally, Germany fights alone a battle which means ultimate defeat or abject surrender.

After days of pleading an armistice has been granted Austria-Hungary, whose badly beaten armies in the Italian theater are staggering homeward under the violence of the blows of the entente troops.

Trent, which the Italians always have claimed as their own, has been captured by them; Trieste, over which there has been such bitter fighting, now flies the Italian flag, and Belgrade, capital of Serbia, has been re-occupied by the Serbians.

In France and Belgium the Germans are being sorely harassed by the British, French, Americans and Belgians, and there are indications of an impending debacle.

Argonne Massif Cleared.  
The Argonne massif, which has proved a great obstacle to the advance of the French and Americans, at last has been cleared of the enemy and the entire line appears to be crumbling. American airmen report that the enemy in front of the Americans are retreating northward, that the roads are densely packed with troops, artillery and transport.

Likewise southeast of Valenciennes the Germans are retreating before the British, who are in close pursuit and taking numerous prisoners.

North of the Aisne, in Champagne, the French continue their pressure and have taken several important vil-

## GERMANY TO GET PEACE TERMS ALONG WITH THOSE FOR TRUCE; COUNCIL NOW DRAFTING THEM

Only Sufficient Military Force Will Be Permitted Her to Preserve Order at Home, Is One of the Vital Conditions Reported as Agreed Upon at Versailles; Evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine Also to Be Insisted Upon; Foch May Demand Surrender of Archives Containing All War Plans; In the Meantime War Will Continue With All Allied Power Hammering Hard.

By James M. Tuohy.  
Copyright, 1918, by The Press-Publishing Co. The World (U.S.). (Special Cable to the World and Albuquerque Journal.)

London, Nov. 3.—Regardless of the stern warnings from the associated powers that we are not yet out of the woods, and that until Germany accepts the armistice terms the end of the war is unassured, there is a distinctly optimistic tone prevailing today.

The Paris conference is said to have completed the armistice terms and is now engaged with the principles on which peace terms will be founded should Germany accept the armistice. It is assumed that Germany will receive the armistice terms and the peace terms of the associated powers together, as it is pointed out that she is entitled to know what the peace principles to which she is binding herself before she submits to an armistice, expressly framed to render her absolutely impotent to take up arms again.

Some Criticism Expected.  
This procedure will probably evoke criticism from those both here and in America who have argued that Germany should first agree to an armistice placing her absolutely at the mercy of the associated powers and afterward be informed of the conditions of peace to be imposed upon her.

The present suggested procedure is the same in effect, the only difference being that Germany will know when signing the armistice what sort of peace she will be compelled to accept. Should she refuse to sign the armistice and peace terms will become more stringent the longer she continues futile bloodshed.

According to another statement reaching here from Paris tonight, the conference of the associated powers at Versailles has so far been concerned only with preliminaries. Tomorrow will be the first vital day. The conference will then discuss two highly important matters. First, the place at which they will consider the actual terms of any armistice they may grant Germany. In the second place they will consider whether the terms of an armistice will be published in a diplomatic communiqué or placed in the hands of Commander in Chief Foch.

London Outline of Armistice Terms.  
There is a report in circulation predicting that the conditions of the armistice conform in the main to the forecasts already made when Germany first approached President Wilson to open negotiations. To afford absolute security, the associated powers require that they must be drastic.

In addition to the bridgeheads over the Rhine, they are said also to include certain important towns beyond the Rhine to strengthen these bridgeheads. They are said to include the disarmament and demobilization of the German army, except so far as the associated governments consider it necessary that the German government should have an armed force

## Entente Grants Armistice; Hostilities to End at Three O'clock Monday Afternoon

### GERMAN PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE, AVERS CAPTIVE

Captured Staff Officer Says Political, Not Military Situation Is Cause of Plea for an Armistice.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)  
French Headquarters in France, Nov. 3 (by The Associated Press).—Germany's armies are unbeaten, according to a German divisional staff officer recently taken prisoner on the French front, and Germany's request for an armistice was the result of the influence which pessimists have gained in the government and over the emperor. This officer, an intelligent representative of his class, said:

"The German request for an armistice is proof to me that the grand headquarters has been submerged by the crisis in the interior of Germany. The influence of the general staff over the emperor has been exaggerated. The emperor is surrounded by people who feel and talk defeat, of the species of Scheidemann (the German socialist leader). They are continually setting before the emperor the unfavorable situation of Germany from their point of view and painting in sombre colors the frightful responsibility he has incurred, as well as the possible consequences to his person in case of defeat which appears to them to be imminent."

"There are days when no officer of the general staff can gain access to the emperor. These are days of acute pessimism, passed by the monarch almost entirely in prayer and Bible reading."

People Want Peace.  
"The German people want peace at once and at all costs. They have had enough of war."

"Another cause of anxiety is the separatist movement which has become very serious lately. The talk through all south Germany is 'let us separate from Prussia.'"

"Bavaria is the worst. There everyone, even the soldiers, may insult Prussia without provoking a word of defense in our behalf. The Bavarian press employs the same tone and we are beginning to think that this is desired by the Bavarian army which will make no further effort. Their attitude is an enigma."

"There appears to be no military necessity for conclusion of peace now in spite of constant retirement of German troops."

(Continued on Page Two.)

### CONDITIONS WILL BE PUBLISHED TUESDAY; WORD IS RECEIVED BY ALLIED PREMIERS NOW IN PARIS

Members of Supreme War Council Express Great Satisfaction at the Turn of Events; General Diaz, Commander of Italian Armies, Signs Articles of Truce on Battle Field; News Sent to England by Prime Minister, Who Telephoned From Paris, Declaring That Germany's Last Prop Is Now Out of War.

Paris, Nov. 3, (by The Associated Press).—Official announcement was made here this evening that an armistice has been signed with Austria.

Hostilities will cease at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The conditions of the armistice will be published on Tuesday.

Official announcement of the signing of the Austrian armistice reached the premiers while they were in session in the apartment of Colonel House, President Wilson's personal representative, this afternoon, and gave the greatest satisfaction.

It was arranged that the conditions of the armistice would be made public promptly.

London, Nov. 3, 6:13 p. m.—An armistice with Austria was signed this afternoon by General Diaz, the Italian commander in chief, according to an unofficial announcement made here this evening. The text of the statement reads:

"A telephone message has been received from the prime minister in Paris saying that news has just come that Austria-Hungary, the last of Germany's props, has gone out of the war."

"The armistice was signed by General Diaz this afternoon and will come into operation tomorrow at 3 o'clock. The terms will be published Tuesday."

Will Disarm Austrians.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Armistice terms which the Austrians have accepted are expected here to furnish a clear index to those which the supreme war council at Versailles is preparing for Germany. Consequently their publication will carry greater significance than otherwise would attach, since the Austrian surrender had been discounted in advance by the internal disintegration of the dual monarchy and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian forces on the Italian front.

Official announcement that the armistice had been signed reached the state department today. In making this known, officials gave no indication of the terms imposed, nor was there any explanation of why cessation of hostilities had been delayed 24 hours or more after the actual signing of the articles of surrender. The generally accepted view, however, seemed to be that it was desired to have virtually all Italian soil freed of enemy troops before the Italian armies were committed to end their attacks upon the routed Austrian forces.

Military men here said the terms which the supreme war council had prepared would make it impossible for the Austrians to renew hostilities, probably including the disarming of the enemy troops and occupation of strategic points as well. Some of these, namely Trent and Trieste, already have been occupied by the Italian and allied forces.

Free Passage For Troops.  
Free movement of the allied forces through Austria to attack Germany from the south should the supreme war command decide such a stroke necessary in the future also is expected to be stipulated. Unofficial reports from Vienna today said the Germans were preparing for such an attack by feverishly digging trenches and fortifying the Bavarian frontier.

The defection of Austria leaves Germany stripped of its last ally and most of the military men here, both allied and American, believe that her substitution will follow soon after the terms from Versailles are submitted.

Exchanges of views between Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the American government in France, and the allied plenipotentiaries today at Colonel House's home in Paris and apparently the general terms for Germany are not yet ready for submission to the allied military leaders for consideration with their regard to the military necessities.

Colonel House is keeping President Wilson constantly advised as to the progress of events.

Peace Terms Delayed.  
Great importance is attached here to the course followed by the allied and American governments in deferring peace settlements with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria until Germany also shall surrender or be crushed. This policy is counted upon to prevent any eleventh hour attempt on the part of the Germans to sow seeds of discord among the allies.

In view of the general situation, the smashing Franco-American victories north and west of Verdun are regarded as significant. Unless an armistice interrupts, it is believed the thrust will be pressed home relentlessly to cut the German front in the west in half before there is another halt.

## KAISER PROMISES HE WILL SUPPORT GERMAN REFORMS

In Message to Prince Maximilian He Admits That Kaiser's Office Is One of Service to German People.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Amsterdam, Nov. 3, (by The Associated Press).—On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, says an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German imperial chancellor, a decree endorsing the decisions of the reichstag and avowing his firm determination to cooperate in their full development. The emperor's decree reads:

"Your great duty, highness: 'I return herewith for immediate publication the bill to amend the imperial constitution and the law of March 17, 1879, relative to the representation of the imperial chancellor, which has been laid before me for signature.'"

"On the occasion of this step which is so momentous for the future history of the German people, I have a desire to give expression to my feelings. Prepared for by a series of government acts, a new order comes into force which transfers the fundamental rights of the kaiser's person to the people."

"Thus comes to a close a period

which will stand in honor before the eyes of future generations. Despite all struggles between invested authority and aspiring forces it has rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which imperishably revealed itself in the wonderful achievements of this war."

Old Forms Broken Up.  
"In the terrible storms of the four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave their ruins behind but to make a place for a new vital form."

"After the achievements of these times the German people can claim that no right which may guarantee a free and happy future shall be withheld from them."

"The proposals of the allied governments which are now adopted and extended owe their origin to this conviction. I, however, with my exalted allies, endorse these decisions of parliament in firm determination, so far as I am concerned, to cooperate in the full development, convinced that I am thereby promoting the well of the German people."

"The kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May, then, the new order release all the good powers which our people need in order to support the trials which are hanging over the empire and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present."

(Berlin, October 28, 1918. (Signed) Wilhelm, I. R.)

"Countersigned, Maximilian, Prince of Baden."

Determined to Quit.  
Paris, Nov. 3.—There can be no doubt, says the Temps, "that a great struggle is going on around the German emperor's person between the influences which caused the war and wish to maintain the old regime and the partitions of a new regime, more or less democratic, and of a peace for the purpose of repairing Germany's strength."

"By returning to general headquarters Emperor William seemed to show clearly his sincere desire was not to abdicate. So, the emperor's resignation promises co-operation, but his resignation. But parliamentary exigencies press upon him, even amidst the staff, which exhausts him not to yield. Submission is not sufficient; he is summoned with more or less deference to resign."

Some Past Train.

Seward, Alaska, Oct. 5 (by mail).—Six hours and fifty minutes was the actual running time of the special train which officially opened the government railroad between Seward and Anchorage this week. A regular train service between the two points could be maintained from now on except for the fact that the slides on the Anchorage division are expected to cause trouble for some time yet.

The distance between Seward and Anchorage is about 110 miles.

## BATTERY OF BIG HOWITZERS TAKEN BY THREE TANKS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Verdun, Nov. 2 (by The Associated Press).—A battery of four six-inch howitzers, with three officers and seven crew members, was taken north of Verdun today by three French tanks manned by Americans.

The tank squadron was commanded by Lieut. Lloyd Callahan of Casselton, N. D., who himself operated a machine gun on one of the tanks. After prisoners had been taken the three tanks moved up to the battery and then went on toward the hills beyond.

## DRASTIC QUARANTINE ORDERED IN ST. PAUL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 3.—A committee of representative citizens in charge of methods of combating the influenza situation in St. Paul voted today to declare a drastic quarantine commencing tomorrow because of increase of the disease. Theaters, churches, soda fountains, saloons and other public gathering places are affected. Department stores also may be closed.

## Make Fall's Majority Overwhelming

TOMORROW the people of New Mexico will re-elect Albert B. Fall to the United States senate. They will elect him because, having the constitutional right to choose their own representatives, the people will choose the man best able to serve this state and his country; and because they resent the attempt of any man and any party to dispute their constitutional right to choose for themselves.

Mr. Wilson has undertaken to force the people of New Mexico to vote against Fall. He did not question Fall's war record, because he could not. He did not question Fall's loyalty, because he could not. The record was too plain. He said to the people of this state, instead, and in effect, that he wanted Fall defeated because Fall could not be depended upon to support him. Wilson, in the adjustment of our future foreign relations, meaning the making of treaties with other nations, after this war has been won. Standing free trade, which means economic ruin to our state. Mr. Wilson wants Fall defeated and demanded his defeat by this people, because Fall stands by his state and his best interests; represents his people, not an individual, and because he is against free trade.

Note that Mr. Wilson did not endorse W. B. Walton, the democratic candidate against Senator Fall, and did not say a word about Walton. He even sent his attack upon Fall to the socialist candidate for the senate, and not to a member of his own party—and this although Mr. Wilson has endorsed strongly the democratic senatorial candidates in nearly every state where an election is pending.

Why did Mr. Wilson ignore Walton; why did he fail to give his endorsement to Walton's ability and qualifications as a man?

The answer is that Mr. Wilson, unable to endorse Walton as to character, force and ability, was still willing to force his election on the people of our state, knowing him inferior in every qualification, to his opponent—and because Walton could be depended upon to take orders, which

those orders were adverse to the welfare of his state or not.

Mr. Wilson has undertaken to say to this people: you shall choose who I wish as senator, and he will be my representative in the senate of the United States.

That is why Walton's election to the senate tomorrow would mean that New Mexico will be without representation there; because Senator Jones is equally subservient with Walton in taking the position of a rubber stamp. The issue in this election tomorrow is clear-cut. Mr. Wilson himself has defined it. Shall the people of New Mexico abandon their constitutional right to choose their own representatives in congress? Shall we abandon the principle of a government of laws and to the intelligence in this campaign now closing, to make Albert B. Fall's election not only the certainty it is today, but an overwhelming assertion of our rights as citizens: a definite rebuke to the attempt of dictation and to the willingness and effort to sacrifice ability and character to one man domination.

## LONG TRAINS OF ARTILLERY TAKEN BY ITALIAN ARMY

Huge Depot of Supplies Left Standing, the Fleeing Enemy Not Taking Time to Set Fire to Buildings.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

With the Italian Forces in Northern Italy, Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 p. m., (by The Associated Press).—The battle continues with the Italians and their allies completing the destruction of Austria's mighty army. It is estimated that 3,000 Austrian cannon will be the total taken by the Italians in addition to vast quantities of other war material.

The allied forces are ever pressing on toward the frontier in the mountains. They already have reached the Val Sugana where the Italians are holding their line of a year ago.

The Austrians are leaving their wounded by the roadside or in houses. Two thousand Austrian wounded were deserted in Feltre without attendance or medicine.

The civil population everywhere complains they were stripped of everything of value by the enemy in the invaded provinces.

Many Guns Abandoned.  
Thousands of cannon are being captured by the Italians in addition to great quantities of war material. At Vittorio a big petroleum deposit was found. The Austrians not taking the trouble to burn it. Great quantities of telegraph wire also was left undestroyed. At Belluno a great depot of food and material was found by the Italians.

The allies recently captured long trains of artillery, one train being taken at Razi, it having been abandoned by the retreating Austrians in their haste.

It was on October 22 that the enemy received a mortal blow by a main attack across the river Piave. This permitted the eighth army to move to Vittorio and gave the fourth army a chance to operate.

Then piece by piece, corps by corps and division by division the Austrian armies have fallen. When the Italian fourth army reached Monte Cison, at the junction of the Brenta, it gave the twelfth army a chance to operate at Feltre. In the upper Piave valley, and also permitted the sixth army to go into action in the Asiago district.

Between the fourth and sixth armies the chief Austrian resistance in Italy was broken. It was in the mountains that the greatest number of cannon was taken.